THE ELECTION. NEW-YORK-Official. Catal Commissioner .. Fo lat merney General Satherian B. Stryker... J. Messerole W. Barre... Superintend't of Poor, Skid more Ga Nua Mullen Cornstock 9838 N. Hil. je 2197 N. Hill 2021 County Judge Dikeman Justices of the Peace. McCormick. ALLEGANY CO. Repub. Soft. Secretary of State. 2852 1513 Controller. 2863 1563 Rate tressurer. 2976 1820 Cand commissioner. 2074 1564 2098 3019 2970 1430 1527 1370 622 with K.N. with K.N. 297 Appeal judges | 3196 Junice Sup. court3319 Assembly — Ist1563 11d1454 Secretary of State 301 Court of Appeals... 2735 HAMILTON CO Secretary of State .. Controller Tressurer Attorney general State engineer Canal ectomissioner. Prison inspector... Appeal judges. Justice Supreme court. JEFFERSON CO. Appent judges...... { 3968 Jutice Supreme court ONONDAGA CO Secretary of State 45 Centroller. Trespuer. Attorner general. Canal com misatoner. Feginer. Prison inspector.

Onto .- The Ohio State Journal publishes the folowing official returns of the late election in that State or governor and other State officers:

STEUBEN CO.

TOMPKINS CO.

3401 3401 3494

750

Appeal judges 2363

ecretary of State

Centrolier
Treasurer
Attorney general
State engineer
Acal commissioner
Trison inspector
leaster

tppeal judges \$ 195

| Democrate | Demo

Texas,-It is claimed by the journals favorable to Evans, the "American" candidate for Congress in the Eastern District, that he has seventy majority of the votes actually cast; but the certifica'e has been given & Mathew Ward, (Adm ,) and we do not hear that Evars will contest.

VIRGINIA - A special election was recently held in Virginia for a Senator from the district composed of Sampehire, Hardy and Morgen Counties. Armtrong (K, N) was elected by 1,461 votes to 1,229 for buckworth (Adm.)

The Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER will lecture this wening in the Westminster Church, Twenty-sec and treet. A charitable object is to be served; but it totald not need that to call out a large audience to war so forcible a thinker and speaker as Mr. Cayler.

Horace Greeker lectures on "Europe" in the lope Chapel this evening.

NEW POST-OFFICES.—The following new post offices

New Post OFFICES.—The following new post offices tive been established, and the following-named gendmen appointed postmasters:

bying Brook, Gratiot county, Mich., Wm. L. Suberinad, sumsater; Gratiot Center, Gradiot county, Mich., John Frahs, postmaster; St. Louis, Gratiot county, Mich., Joseph Stapp, permaster; Bardore's Corners, Clinton county, Mich., Joseph Sapp, permaster; Pinnellville, Joseph Schen, Wille, State of the Corner, postmaster; Pinnellville, Joseph State, Mich. (State of the Corner, postmaster; Pinnellville, Joseph State, State of the County, Mich., Joel J. Bullock, postmaster; Powth and H. Powhalan county, Va., Samuel T. Card'ra, postmaster; Powth and H. Powhalan county, Va., Samuel T. Card'ra, postmaster.

Launched at Setauket, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 17, om the yard of V. J. & M. Dickerson, a superio built schooner of about three hundred tuns, called the Julia Fox. She is owned by Messrs. Floyd & Newins and others of New York, and is intended for the butbern and West India trade, and will be commanded by Capt. H. Leaming.

AFFAIRS IN THE PRUSSIAN CAPITAL.

THE SUPPLY OF MEAT. From Our Own Com

BERLIN, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1365. I tried to show in a letter some time since, the happy effects of the market regulations here in begetting such a competition among the peasants in the neighborhood as to cause the "desert to blos-"som as the rose," and supply Berlin with an abundance of vegetable food, all circumstances considered, cheap. What the abominable and ridiculous market policy of New-York and Boston effects in the raising of prices and scanting of supply of good articles of food of all kinds, is brought about here in regard to meats by another process

The bureau of Statistics has just given us the following table, and facts, in relation to business done at the cattle market, which is just within the city wall at the east end of the city, and to which all cattle must be brought through the gates in that quarter, so as to prevent all driving of cattle through the streets. It must be premised that this table does not give all the meat consumed in the city, as the peasantry frequently bring pork, veal, and other like products of their farms ready slaughtered to market. The entire amount of the meat consumption of the city is, however, readily obtained from the tables kept at the tax-offices by the city gates. The table gives the aggregates of the living animals sold at the cat lemarket, for the last three and a half years, the population of Berlin having increased in that time from rather more than 430,000 to 454,000, as I wrote in my last. The table divides the animals into two classes, such as are raised in the Zollverein, and such as cross the boundaries subject to a tariff:

	1852.	1853.	1851.	1855.
Oxen		20,755	19,377	3,553 5 mos.
C.wt		9.190	9,312	3,761 5 mos
Swip+	28 993	67 571	46,462	21,431 5 mos
Sheep	180 982	189 928	173 614	S4 719 5 mos.
Calves		39.966	38 801	21,444 5 mat.
-	FROM OT	HER STATE	s. (Poreign.	
Oxen	323	574	1,082	1,553 5 mos
Cows	282	6.59	266	116.5 mos.
Sw pe	8.1.47	16.458	28 396	12 627 5 mos
Sheep	47.230	24.979	36,355	3,510 5 mos.
Calves	6 4 6	4.718	1,679	781 5 mos
			the first	table is the

Particularly noteworthy in the first table is the uniformity of the supply of each species of meat for the last 3½ years; in the second, that of oxen and swine only have increased in number; cows have just held their own, while foreign sheep and calves are rapidly disappearing from the stalls. It is clear that the result must be a diminution of supply in proportion to the increase of the popula-tion and of the concourse of strangers in the city, and a consequent rise of prices, with a smaller al-

lowance of meat to the poorer classes. The sta-tistics of the bureau show all this.

The entire consumption of meat in the city, as shown by the registers of the toll houses and the city gates, in 1852 was 40,025,202 lbs. or 93½ lbs. to each individual of the population, and in 1853 it was 39,347,793 lbs., or 88½ lbs. to each individual; in 1854, 36,193,707 lbs., or 80½ lbs. to an inhabitant; the first half the present year only 16,560,919 lbs., at which rate each inhabitant will have for the year but 72 2.5 lbs. Dividing the population into families of five persons each, the daily consumption of meat for 1852 was 14 lb; 1854, a little less 1 1-10 lb.; this year not quite a pound (997)-the pound being three per cent less than ours.

The wholesale prices, averaged for the three years, for first-class cattle, \$10 50, \$11 25, \$12, per 100 fb, (3 per cent to be added for difference in weight); for the second-class, 95 cents less; for the third-class, \$6 75, \$3 and \$9. The prices of swine show a corresponding increase: 1852, \$12 per 100 lb: 1853, \$13 374: 1854, \$14 25.

In retailing meat here, the different parts of the animal are not so minutely classified as with us; three sorts only are recognized—"filet," or baking pieces: "braten," or frying pieces; and "soup-"flesh," or pieces to be boiled. In three years residence in this city I never saw a piece of meat roasted before a fire or broiled upon a gridiron. Of Beef, which always rules the market, the retail prices have been for some time past—for "filet," 7 to 9 silvergroschen per 15, or 17 to 22 cents: "braten, 15 to 17 cents; beiling pieces, 7 to 10 cents. Consider now the great number of rich nobles and strangers from all lands constantly here in public and private hotels, the 25,000 soldiers, the 2 000 students, the multitude of clerks and the 2,000 students, the multitude of clerks and business men who dine at eating houses, and the great number of well-fed families of the classes who permanently reside here: take into account also that 50 cents a day is good wages for a laboring man, and the 15 ounces of meat per diem to a family of five persons, now selling, it is clear must dwindle to almost nothing for the poor-er people. It is notorious that Irish emigraats in America are always boasting how much better off they are in "th' ould country:" something of that spirit leads the Germans sometimes to deny the fact that thousands here scarcely once a week taste animal food. The statistics of the bureau prove it. When it is eaten, it is bought by the quarter or half pound, fat, simply to render the dinner of vegetables more palatable; or as a Sun-day evening or birthday luxury, half a pound of ham boiled or raw. (30 cents per lb.) or some sort ham boiled or raw, (30 cents per Ib.) or some sort of saussige which requires no cooking, (20 to 39 cents,) is sent for from the butcher's shop. Possibly on extra occasions they go the length of having a few slices of a tempting piece of cold roast year or pickled beef; but these are dainties for the well-to-do in the world. Fish is extravagantly dear, and except in Winter, is only supplied from water; herrings are within reach of the poor occasionally-dried costing 2 to 4 cents each,

The tables above given show that Berlin is mainly dependent upon a certain extent of territory for the supply of its cattle-market: else the figures would not remain so remarkably equal during a period when prices have risen so much. A certain thickly inhabited extent of earth's surface can produce one year with another—the state of agri-culture remaining the same, as is the case among European peasants—about the same amount of grain fruit, vegetables and cattle. A glance at the map will show the extent of country upon

which Berlin is now dependent.

If you imagine the New-York and Eric railroad extended from Berlin directly south, it would pass, after leaving Prussia, through the center of Saxony, between Dresden and Leipsic, cross success ively the western part of Bohemia, the province of Upper Austria, with the Danube near Linz. Carinthia, and end at no very great distance north of the Gulf of Trieste. Following the routes of the crooked railroads which in fact extend south wardly via Dresden. Prague and Brunn, the same read would bring the traveler to Vierna, or thereabouts; or going via Leipsic, Hof and Nuremberg, he would reach Augsburg, with a few miles to spare. The distance of these points as sources of supply for the cattle market is, according to our Au erican ideas, nothing at all-merely the dis-tance from New York to Lake Erie; but unluckily for Berlin this short distance reaches some of the principal markets of Central Europe, and the lines cross most thickly populated States, whose natura commercial outlets are the Danube, the Rhine and the Fibe. Possibly, were there no legislative im-pediments, Behemia might send occasionally a rove of cattle past Dresden, across the Elbe, and the sandy plains to Berlin. This may as it is sometimes take place, but the rich manufacturing and mining districts of Saxony create a far greater market than can be supplied by that small kingdom with food, and Bohemia, so easily accessible by the navigable Elbe, and now by railroad, is the natural source of supply. To the south, then, Berlin can look but some 150 miles over s thirly inhabited and sterile country, for mest. Westwardly the Eric road would reach the Rhine. but the noble valley of that river finds for its small surplus of cattle better markets than one to reach which Hanover and Brunswick must be crossed Holland, Belgium and England all offer markets casier reached, and more profitable than Berlin can offer. North-westerly at a distance of only 178 miles there is the great rival market of Ham burg, to swallow up the cattle of the rich grazing lands of Mecklenburg and Holstein. It is in this

direction that the tariff of the Zollverein works

most injuriously against our cattle-market - a dis-

advantage doubled by the wretched system of city meat and meal taxes. The difference in price of beef in Mecklenburg, a hundred miles from here, and in our butchers' shops is such that the great hotels can buy their supply there, pay the customs, the city tax and the expense of sending the mest by post, and save morey by the operation. How this can be will be explained further on, when I speak of the effects of the "zumpft" or guild laws. Directly north it is but little over a hundred miles to the Baltic, but the grazers of Fomerania are by no means dependent upon the capital for a market—the perts of Stettin, Swinemunde, Stral-sund, Greifswalde being formidable rivals.

From Berlin, north-east, running along the Baltic, it is about five hundred and twenty-five miles to the Russian frontier. No large supplies can come from that direction for two reasons: that the country is not highly productive, and the cities and seaperts-Memel. Königsberg, Dantzie and so on—allow little to pass. South-easterly the Erie road, following the routes now open, would strike the Oder and follow it up through the entire length of the rich province of Silesin, and across the boundary of Prussia to a point some distance beyond Cracow, upward of a hundred miles beyond the boundary of the Austrian States

Directly east it is but little more than 200 miles

Directly east it is but little more than 200 miles to the boundary of Russian Poland.

This survey of the map shows that the cattle-market of Berlin, beyond the limits of quite a small circle, is dependent principally upon the provinces lying upon the Baltic, and the Nile district of Silesia for its supply of domestic cattle, and that if no other let and hinderance is a hydrogen to a province an advance are advanced as a hydrogen to an incomplete the market of the provinces are advanced as a hydrogen to a province the provinces are advanced as a hydrogen to a province and the provinces are advanced as a hydrogen to a province the provinces are all the provinces and the provinces are all the provinces and the provinces are all the province existed than mere distance, an abundant supply would come from Mecklenburg and Holstein on the would come from Mccklebourg and riosels on the one hand, and from the Steppes of Poland on the other. In the cattle country, and within a distance of 250 to 300 miles, cattle are plenty and cheap, roaming, as they do, in large herds upon the Steppes, as they are (or were) upon our great prairies of the West. To Poland the eyes of the government are at this moment directed as a source of food, especially for the army, and Hinckeldey, president of police, is doing all that he can under the present laws to introduce in greater numbers the half wild cattle of the steppes.

There is one bar, however, to his success in that direction, which directly affects the imports tions from no other quarter, and which in is fact, though indirectly, perhaps, the result of the cruel and tyrannical policy of the Russian government in giving the lower classes of the Poles no opportunity of intellectual, and consequent physical im

It may seem an old idea to measure the civilization of a people by the condition of its cattle, and yet look at Russia, Prussia, France, England, and the Free and Slave States of our country, and queer as the idea may at first seem, the condition of the cattle is a good index to the measure of enlightenment among the people. Compare Massa-chusetts with Virginia, or New-York with North Carolina, the States with schools and newspapers and colleges free to all classes, with the States in which a few would be nobles possess all the education there is, while the poor are as ignorant and uneducated as they are poor. A similar difference exists between people on the Prussian and those on the Russian side of the boundary, and in no point are the evil consequences of the Russian policy in keeping the Foles shut out from the im proving influences of education and a free press more discernible than in the condition of the graz-ing population. On this side of the line improved breeds of cattle have been introduced with better methods of keeping and caring for them: their diseases are studied and prevented, and the old 'cattle pests" which formerly ravaged the country at short intervals, have quite disappeared from the farmer's calculations. On the other side of the line in all this the reverse is true, and the fre quency of disease among the cattle there, the variety and destructiveness of the distempers which rage among them, have forced the Prussian government to impose a quarantine of three weeks upon all the Russian cattle bound across the line. This regulation is almost fatal to the importation of meat from that quarter. Whether Hinckeldey will succeed in overcoming the obstacle, there is yet no knowing: but that the necessities of Prussia, as it goes on increasing in population and con-sequently in a demand for new sources of food, will at length open a way across the iron wall which the despotism of Nicholas has raised, is cleer; and with trade and frequent communica-tion between Poland and Prussia, though at first only in the selling of certile, will grow an action only in the selling of cattle, will grow up an interange of ideas and an infusion of new life into the miserable lower classes of Russian Poland.

A second cause of the high price and scarcity of cattle in the market here is the duty levied upon all which come into the Zollverein. Meat of all ani which come into the 250 per 100 lbs: living animals pay—an ox, \$3 75; a cow, \$2 25; a heifer or bullock, \$1 50; a calf, 12½ cents; a fat awine, 75 cents: a poor one, 50 cents: a sheep, 374 cents. The effect of this tax, especially upon the cattle of Mecklenburg and Holstein, in driving them to the Hamburg market and to En

needs no explanation.

A third cause is the city "flesh tax," as it is called. To avoid mistake I have just been down to the toll-office at the Brandenburg gate, where I obtained the following tariff of duties:

A Holstein ox, then, before it can be sold in this market, must pay duties to the amount of \$10 95, other animals in proportion; and except in rare instances the grazier from that quarter beyond the boundary is quite excluded from the trade. The fact, too, that the toll is levied upon animals without distinction as to their quality, makes the matter still worse: for where a grazier has one or two excellent fat oxen which could bear the imposts, and yet leave him a profit suffi-cient to call him hither, away from the Hamburg market, yet his animals of a poorer class not being able to pay \$11 apiece would lead him to carry all in a drove in the other direction. To guard against fraud no peasant is allowed to pass the city gates with a team of oxen or cows without denositing in the office a sum of more consistenhas one or two excellent fat oxen which could depositing in the office a sum of money equal t e tax on cattle, which on his return is handed

With the great increase of the manufacturing and mining industry of Prussia has arisen a corresponding anxiety on the part of the Government to increase the extent of the Zollverein, and this not merely to gain a larger market for her productions, but to get a wider territory as a source of

supplies.
One more cause of the dearness of meat here remains to be mentioned, and a cause, which if it be removed-and I hardly see how it can be avoided -will be an entering wedge toward the destruction of a relic of barbarism, which the king is understood to cherish with great affection: I refer to the zumpft and guild laws.

Butchering is accounted a trade, and whoever engages in it must have served a regular apprenticeship and be made "master butcher." So long as Berlin was a small town, and the oxen, cows, and so on, which the peasantry in the neighborhood brought to market were sufficient for the supply no evil consequences avose from this circumstance possibly it was an advantageous order of things But now the result is, that the supplying of the wents of 454,000 people with meat is left in the hands of peasants and farmers without the well, and men of small capital within. It is self-evident that no rich man's son will become a "butcher" boy, and equally clear that no butcher boy can become a man of capital enough to carry on a large business. Hence, there is not, and there cannot be in all this country, a single large butchering establishment. We see this a priori. Now see the figures for the city. In 1852, there were in Berlin but 435 master butchers, and 794 journeymen and apprentices! Thirty-three years ago the numbers were 227 masters to 370 assistants. Thus since 1822 the number of master butchers has not doubled, nor has the number of employees in creased, so that each master can employ two
assistants—a journeyman and an apprentice.
Hence, everything connected with the meat trade Hence, everything connected with the meat trade is done on penny principles. Capitalists cannot engage in it. and the butchers are well satisfied with things as they are. They can keep their number small and select; at all events, they can do this so long as the burdens upon attaining the

privilege of citizenship remain as great as they now are.

There is hardly a street in the city which has not two or three shops for the sale of meat, and they are just alike. You see a beef-carcass or two, several carcasaes of the abominable, never failing yeal—half of it but a week or so old—less than a week old its slanguter is not allowed-two or three sheep and lembs, a decent supply of pork, and huge festoons and garlands of sausages of all sorts, liver, tongue, blood, and I don't know what all for "linkmest In the largest establishment you see little more than this: in the smallest, little less. The first result is that so small a number in so large a place care nothing for competition : they can fix their prices as they please. The second, that all operations upon a large scale are impossible. A third, that nobody whatever is in a condition, if he has the legal power, nor has the legal power if in a condition, to draw supplies of cattle from a distance, but every butcher is described in the condition of the cattle market. One pendent directly upon the city cattle market. One writer proposes the formation of joint-stock comsupply the market, but he forgets that panies to supply the market, but he forgets that before he can form such a company he must find capitalists who will don the apron and work a cer-

tain number of years in the shambles.

For one, I think I can discern, in the small matter of whether a pound of beef co-ts twelve and a half or twenty cents here, when followed out into its causes and consequences, as I have thus exdeavored to de, an indication of the passing away of old things and the near downfall of one of the still remaining relies of the ages of despotism and barbarism. That there is any danger of any faminecaused outbreak, as a London Times correspondent hinted lately. I do not believe.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The New York Historical society celebrated its fifty-first arniversary last evening. The members of the society met in their rooms in the University at 7 p. m., and after spending some time in conversation, were called to order by the president, Mr. Luther R. Bradish, and proceeded to the chapel of the University, where a large number of ladies and

commenced by alluding to Mr. Bancroft's address last

gentlemen were already assembled. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Mathews. The Rev. Dr. DE WITT delivered the address. He

year on progress. He said that in 1803 the Rev. Mr. Miller delivered a lecture, retracting the progress of the Miller delivered a lecture, tetracting the progress of the eighteen's catury. Mr. Miller was one of the counders—the last surviving founder—of the society. Little did he think, when he delivered that lecture, of the wonderful acvaice which was to be made in another hall century—of how the Hudson and the lakes were to be united by a work which should be to Clinton a monumentum are percunium, and what marvelous acceleration steem was to give to civilization. He (Dr. De Witt) said he would go back a century, to 1735, and then to 1855. He sast pictured the state of the country at the date of Bracdock's defeat, and told the usual story of Washington's bravery and miraculous escape from the never before erring bullets of that woncerfully veracious Indian. He proceeded to quote from a sermon never before erring bullets of that woncerfully veracieus Indian. He proceeded to quote from a sermon
prached about that time at Hanover, in Virginis, the
early home of Henry Clay, where he saw Patrick
Henry, whose style of elequence he followed. Dr.
De Witt proceeded to pronounce a very considerable
panegyric upon the Union, much after the manner of
Castle Garcen and Constitution hall. He hoped not
only that no star should be lost from the constellation, but that none should even lose a point
of its brilliancy. He went on to speak of the
war along the northern frontier of New-York,
which cuminsted on the Hights of Abraha n. At
that time the plan of a confederacy of the colonies bad which cuminated on the Highis of Advaira it. At that time the plan of a confidered of the colonies had already been proposed by Dr. Franklin. The Colonial congress met in June, and on the tenta day of July this plan was adopted. This congress was the precursor of those which were held from 1705 to the revolution. We should never forget that congress at Albany. Dr. Franklin was met in New-York on his way home the congressiantiations and the thanks of the people. Dr. Franklin was met in New-York on his way home by the congratulations and tre thanks of the people. He founded that society which was the foundation of the Philosophical society, a library which was the beginning of the society's library, and a school which grew into the University. Dr. Be Witt forgot to say that he was the founder also of the Philosophic Acti-Slavery society; but he noticed his literary and philosophic labors, and stated that he used the old church, now the nost-office, for some of his philosophic losophic labors, and stated that he used the old church, now the post-office, for some of his philosophic experiments. He sketched his diplomatic carter, and said that his life was a striking instance of the power of an inquiring mind to gather what in the mere routine of study could never have been gainedd. It has been regretted that there was no cirect testimony of his belief in the Christian religion. But during the formation of the constitution, and when there was great difficulty in reducing different sections to harmony he was said to have arisen one morning and said: "Mr. President, is it true "hat not a sparrow faileth to the ground but that it arisen one morning and said: "Mr. President, is it true
"hat not a sparrow falleth to the ground but that it
"is seen by God, and if so, can nations rise and fall
without his will and without his blessing? I move
'you, sir, that our meetings begin with prayer." Dr.
Dr. Witt contrasted the strength and temer of our
revolution with those of France and South America,
He reviewed the earnestness of purpose which was
been of the Puritans, of Roger Williams, of William
has been of the Mannestte and the Penn of Lord Baltimore, of the Haguenots and the rest, and attributed to that the solidity and perma-nence which characterized our revolution. But to go back a century further, we found the venerable Governor Stuyvesant, whose exploits had been so back a century further, we found the venerable Governor Stuyvesant, whose exploits had been so rately chronicled by Diedrich Knickerboeker, conquering the Swedes in America. If in the character of Stuyvesant there were stains which we could not wipe cut, still Chancellor Kent had given him credit for his skill in diplomacy in Connecticut and in the international law thereafter. Much was to be said in favor of his administration. His course with the Indians was firm, kind and consistent. In all cases he himself took the lead. In 1556 he is id out New-Amsterdam into streets and established a police. It was said that he was arbitrary, but there were many mitigating circumstances. The coup d'etat of Cromwell could not in itself be justified; still Cromwell sustained the glory of England, and was the champion of Protestant arms. He traced Gov. Stuyvesant's career to his death in 1672. Two canturies ago the persecution against the Waldenses Gov. Stayvesant's career to his death in 1672. Two centuries ago the persecution against the Waldenses was at its height. The Dutch gave them an asylum in New Amsterdam, and many of them settled on Staten Island. Chancellor Kent said that the first settlers of New Amsterdam were a grava, temperate people, bringing with them the virtues of their Belgic sires, the lights of the civil Isw and the purity of the Protestant faith. There might have been no more than 3,000 in the city and thrice that number in the country, but their descendants could hardly be estimated. And though there might be an activity and a buoyancy in the cuaracter of our New-England fathers, it would not be burt by admixture with the slowness and steadiness of the Dutch. He would now dire it the attention of the sudience to the society itself. Its object was not only to collect materials but to excite proper persons to work them up into He would now dire it the attention of the sufficient to the society itself. Its object was not only to collect materials but to excite proper persons to work them up into history. Massachusetts had taken the lead in the matter of historical societies. Her example was followed by New-York in 1804. Dr. Francis had given them graphe electhes of the founders of the society. He gave the list of the departed presidents, paid his tribute of respect to them, and wished that the present incumbent might long fill the presidential chair. He spoke of the great rarity of Guilan C. Verplanck's works, and said that Washington Irving's modesty was only increased by the weight of public commendation. Was it not well that now in the evening time of his life he anould give us an ample life of Washington! [Loud cheers.] He spoke also of Dr. Francis, Judge Duer, and President King. He congraturated the society on the state of the library. In 1809 George Fulsom, a man of classic taste, was librarian. He introduced order a rand case, and compiled the first volume of the new series of the society's transactions.

was librarian. He introduced order amid came, and compiled the first volume of the new series of the society a transactions.

Mr. Gro Gibbs followed. He had never gone to the Pacific side of the country. Mr. Jacob B. Moore, whose previous pursuits had eminently prepared him for the business, was the next. The present librarian was his fatherly con, and he took such care of the library that they thought it would be in good order to go into the new building. Of the library itself the motto was creatiful cundo, and it had over twenty-five thousand books and pamphlets and two thousand volumes of newspapers. In this last there was scarcely anything to desire. There were twenty thousand manufactipts, papers and letters; in this department this library was far rieber than that at Histvard. There were besides some two thousand five hundred maps and charts. The library would be worthy of the new building. He made a strong appeal for money to finish the new building, which must, in want of it, be left for a time unfinished. When the building was opened be hoped we should have Mr. More's catalogue. In those two octavo volumes he had catalogued every book and every pamphle, and be hoped that when they got into the new building they should have the catalogue.

Mr. Barchott, in rising to move a vote of thanks to their venerated friend who had addressed them on this occasion, was sure he should meet with a hearty response from every one who had had the privilege of

response from every ore who had had the privilege of listening to him. A spirit of earnest and affectionate patriotism, a spirit of piety, and that firm conviction of religious truth which led to the noblest, the full set

and freest advocacy of religious liberty, had tinctured every word that had fallen from his lips [Appleause]. We are teld that a wizard was once found with a book in his hard that had no each, and that all the latter part of his life he kept coddinually turning over one leef after another, though he rever drew near the end; and each leef, so it was turned over, reflected a bright and a brilliant light upon the paars that had been turned over before. So it was with the book of history, so it was as we advanced along and came down the atteam of time, then tweed our eye backward, that we discerned oil that had transpired in its beauty and harmony. All that had been beautiful in their receivty had been brought be fore them that night by the reference to their origin. New York might be poud that within her borders that Union was planted which had increased in power until that been able to spread its influence from ocean to coesn, and which was destined to cursucipate not only this continent but the world. Union it was the great word of New York Luion! It was the great word of New York Union! It was the great in this place. The moment that the treaty of peace was signed, that instant the people of New-York had their eyes fixed upon it. and freest advocacy of religious liberty, had tinetured. a right to be pronounced on this occasion and in this place. The moment that the treaty of peace was signed, that instant the people of New-York had their eyes fixed upon it. And Franklin, who came upon the soil of New-York to key the foundation of the Constitution, here found also in a Jay and a Hamilton men who who able with him to build up a federation, and to persuade the people to become its garrison and to ferend also had energed his heart and he doubted not that of every one, by the noble way in which he had spoken of the memory of Franklin—that man who, beside Washington, die more than all others to lead this country on in its career of glory, independence and honer. We might be led through the same encouraging recollections when we turned back to the history of honer We might be led through the same encouraging recollections when we turted back to the history of the republic of Holland. He should add that his birth in New England might perhaps—he had not quite nade up his mind shout it—he might perhaps be glad that old Survessut did not succeed in making good he boast that New England was part of New York; and so he (Mr. Bannorof) excaped being born a Dutchman [Sensatio:]. Nevertreiess he joined him heartily in his appreciation of the glory and grandeur schieved by the Dutch, and he must and that a scholar of New-England and one who had no superior, was about to bring before the world a history of the war in which the Netherlands emancipated themselves from the yoke of Spain. We should have a history of that glorious struggle it a very short time, delinested in brighter Neinerisus emancipated tienserves not be year.

Spain. We should have a history of that glorious sampgle is a very short time, delineated in brighter colors that had ever yet been spread upon it, and illustrated from their unterials; we should have such a work in a few weeks from the hand of Prespott in honer of the Neitlands as the world had yet never seen. And we might here see how good never was lost. The Neth clauds set an example to us of a declaration of independence, and it was well known that the Dutch declaration was the model of our own. declaration of independence, and it was well known that the Dutch declaration was the model of our own. The Dutch republic had gone down, but xot until a greater and stronger republic had risen up to preserve alive a life of republic n freedom, and to preserve it until that day when it should revisit the shores from which it had been expelled only for a reason [applause]. Thanks to their venerated friend for the word of encouragement he had given their society and for the word of exhortation he had given them to contribute toward the completion of the repository of its records. Let them all join with him then when he asked a vote of thanks, and requested that a copy of his learned, most instructive, and most interesting address might be farnished for the archives of their society.

of their society.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hugh Maxwell and carried unanimously.

The ce'ebration of their anniversary closed with the

benediction by Bishop Potter.

THE WIFE OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST SUING FOR DOWER.

SUPREME COURT-Before J M. VAN COTT, referen.
THIRD DAY-THURSDAY, Nov. 20.
Julia Ann Smith, wife of a Roman Catholic priest, against John McLoughlin, bishop of Brooklyn, to recover her dower to certain lands conveyed by her hus-

band to Archbishop Hughes. For plaintiff, G. O. Hulse, Wm. Fullerton; for defendant, Alex. McCue, J. A. Lott. The examination of this case was resumed yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m.

Chailes H. Smith, recalled for defense, testified as follows: I supposed I was going to New York city; it was on the 10th May, 1830; not able to say how long I lived in New-York; I was but a child then; my first residence that I remember was in Albany; I lived with my mother; I was about the years old; I cannot was in the cannot was about they was living at that with my mother; I was about five years old; I cannot say in what capacity my mother was living at that time; I should say she was keeping house, but do not know; nor do I know the himates of the house at that time; lived there but one Winter and Summer, as near as I can recollect; I have no recollection of any one living there, but recollect seeing my father there many times; do not recollect of any church near her restdence in Albany; I was six years old in the year 1836, when I went to reside with the Shakers in Now-Lebanon; went there in company with my mother and siswhen I went to reside with the stakens in New-Liberts non: went there in company with my mother and sister Mary Ann; she was left there at the same time; I have rever lived with my mother since; I entered the establishment at New Lebanon by the name of Charles H. Smith, and my sister by the name of Mary Ann Smith; I saw my mether about ten months after I went among the Shakers for the first time after I went there; I had an interview with her in the effice; Jonathan Wood, to whom I was bound, had charge of the temporal affairs; Ebenezer Behop, Ru us Biship, Ru h Landon, Cynthia Clark, and others, has charge of the spiritual affairs of the family: Ruth Landon is dead; Cyntaia Clark is living; Jonatean Wood is living there; I Clark is living; Jonatoan Wood is living there; I remained there twelve years; I first went into a reception family, where I stad but a few weeks; I left News Lebanon in the Spring of 1848; Be jamin A. Hall lives in Tento street, in this city; John Hayes lived with him about a year to my knowledge; I lived with Mr. Hall one month: I knew John Hayes before I went to live with Mr. Hall; I first knew Hayes in Albany, shortly before I went to New Lebanon; I knew him at the house where my mother lived; he lived there but a few days so far as I can recollect; I lived there but a few days so far as I can recollect; I am unable to say by what name my mother went at that time; John Hayes lived with the Shakers in the same family that I did in New Lebanon; he came there two or three years after I did, and staid there a coulle of years; he soon afterward went to Canaan to live with the Shakers: I do not know anything about John Hayess father; did not know his name or where he died; I think John Hayes is thirty years of age; I understand that he is the second engineer of the steamer St. Louis of the Hayre line; I saw him a year ago last May for the last time; my sister Mary Ann Louis of the Havre line; I saw him a year ago last May for the last time; my sister Mary Ann is about twenty years of age, and lives at Hollingshead, near Philadelphia, I saw her last a year ago the last of July; she is married to Charles Sears; I am living in New-York, and have been for about a year past; my mother has been living in the Bowery, where she now resides; she has not kept house, but has boarded with Mrs. Edmund there; my mother is not married now: I am of the Prot stant faith; Charles Smith died about the 1st of January, 1851; he died in Massachusetts; I have been informed that Bishop Fitzpatrick of Boston took charge of his papers; he died very suddenly; I do not know who was with him at the time; had my first laterview with my father after I went with the Shakers, when I was about ten years of age; a year or two afterward I saw him again; after I went with the Shakers, when I was about ten years of age; a year or two afterward I saw him again; Mr. John Alien and, I thick, Jonathan Wood were present when I had the interview with Charles Smith at New-Lebanon; I had only two interviews with him at the I was there altogether about ten years; I saw him next after I left New-Lebanon at Canaan Four Corners, a short distance from New-Lebanon; I lived in Boston in the Spring of 1819; I lived in Quebec from July to August, 1859; while in Boston I boarded with Dr. T. H. smith, in Richmond and Salem streets; in Quebec I boarded in a veninary; I was at school about three years; I saw Mr. Smith while there: Mr. Smith and my mother greeted each other warmly about three years: I saw Mr. Smith while there: Mr. Smith and my mother precede each other warmly when they net at Caosan Four Corners: they shook hands warmly, and my mother said, "How do you do, "Mr. Smith?" the interview between them lasted from 9 o'clack in the morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon; angry words were spoken by my mother: the words related to their living separately, and to \$2,000 which he had of ter: my unther then stated that ste ortw \$2,000 out of the bank in New York which she gave to fim, and with which he had purchased property in Brooklyn; he did not deny it; this interview was in 1849; she objected to living as they did, separately, the conversation was at about noon of toat day. I was with them during their interview; she erty in Brooklyn; he did not deny it; this interview was in 1849; she objected to living as they did, separately the converation was at about noon of that day; I was with them during their interview; she asked him to give up the priesthood and follow teaching, as she wished to live with her children and him; he declined to do so; she asked him, "Do you wish to "course or me your wife!" he replied, "I do not deay "it;" my father accused her of being high tempered and induscreet in not keeping the matter quiet; I had a conversation with my father in Boston, in the United States hotel, about the murriage; I had heard ome of the Shasers—John Allen and Luther Bishop—peak of the relationship between my father and mother; it was after my father visited me there; my mother visited me almost every year, and sometimes twice a year; when I asked him about the property in Brooklyn, he said that he intended to secure it for me and my sister; he said that my mother was extravagent, and be thought that he could never awa entravagent, and be thought that he could never away anything for her; he also said that the property was incombered some, but he hoped to get everything clear; on one occasion at Saraoga Springs he said that he intended that property for myself and sister; in the conversation at the United Scates hotel in Beston shout this property, he said that he would secure me

in case of his death; I saked him at this time about my being not legitimate; child, and if it was a secret marriage; the conversation at the listed states hotel he cented that I was an illegitimate child, and said that he would accure me; he did not say anything about making a will; I saw some lefters of ce in my mether's pix ession which I had written to him, but my father after ward get passession of them, and of the cases that I know of upon the rabject are in the pressession of the courses, Mr. Hulse and Mr. Faller on I saw ever them were given to them by myself, within two weeks past, and the others, I presume, by my mother; I gave them to my mother two years ago. I do not know when she gave them to coursel; I know of sep purpose for yit my these lettes to them except for the purposes of this suit. I have no objection to the betters in he possession not yet threduced intervillance to be given to the coursel for the deterse. [Coursel for pasitiff here effered to give them to the opposing connect if they count latter that the safetime to which is a significant to the coursel of the particular that the coursel is the counter of the particular that the purpose of the said. for the determs. [Commel for paintiff here effored to give them to the opposing connect if they could hitrocree it im into the defense, to which a reply was made that they would be so introvaced if they was partirent.] Witness resumed—Had not requested the evidence of the first day's proceedings to be published, but understood that they might be published, but understood that they might be published. I had no reason for supposing that they would be published, except that cases are generally published. I had neither a desire nor hesitation on the subject; whire giver was said between myself and Mr. Fulker on Mr. Hulse about this case being reported: on is third ever was said between myself and Mr. Fuller-ten or Mr. Hulse about this case being reported; on the first day, at the close of the proceedings. I said to Mr. Hulse as I was passing out of the door that I sus-posed the case would be reported, but I did not case whether it was or but: I said so because I gaw ara-porter taking notes.

The testimony of the witness here closed, and the

POSTSCRIPT.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

The steamship North Star, R. A. Warnock, commer ding, left Havre on the evening of the 3d inst., arrived off Cowes on the glorning of the 4th; left Cowes

at 10 P M , and reached quaranting early this morning The North Star has experienced the most terrific westerly gales during marry the entire passage. On the night of the 4th passed a steamship off Start point -presibly the Union. On Monday, Nov. 12, at 4 P. M. dat. 48 30, lon. 40 15) pursed a steamship atcoring east, with two stock pipes painted red supposed to be the Hermann.

The North Star brings 350 tuns of French goods and 117 passengers.

By this arrival we have received the second edition of The London Times of the 3d last. We are consequently in possession of one day's later nows than that received by the Pa inc, which arrived on Toursday morning last.

We find nothing row in The Times respecting that threatened difficulty between Great Britain and the United States The circular of Croskey & Co. of Southampton, however, contains the following paragraph:

graph:

The question of war between the United States and Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and officure strength of the last ten days, though few believe in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides, nobody knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd of an American invesion of Ireland is gravely discursed at Lloyd's and on Change.

The reported quotations at the London Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock morning of the 3d inst., are-Consols for meney, 88 to 881; do. for Account (Dacember 8), 881, The Paris correspondent of The Times makes

allusions to the war question as regards the United

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had visited on the 2d inst. the public institutions of Belfast. His reception was a brilliant one.

In France an imperial decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty seven persons belonging to the army in the East to the rank of officers, and the nomination of five hundred and seventywe to the honor of knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of one thousand two hundred and eighty-four military medals conferred by Marshal Pelissier. The list comprised persons of every grade frem co orel down to private.

Accounts from Vienna give the particulars of ser ersl agrerien disturbances near the Croatian capital. They were suppressed by the police.

Shanghae dates are to the 7th September, but they certain no important political news.

A 'arge and heavily-armed piratical fleet has been destroyed, or dispersed, by her Majesty's brig Bittern, o the northward of Shangbae. Niceteen piratical versels have been destroyed.

the 2d, and Calcutts to the 22d of September, had reached Lordon. Mr. H. V Connolly, collector of Malabar and provisional member of the council of Madras, was murdered by a party of Mophas on the 11th. The insurrection of the Santhals had not been quelled. The religious quarrel at Mude was still

The Taoutse of Shanghae has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856,) all dol'ars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the custom house, in the presence of the consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in sliver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitions value of the Carolus dollars, but the authority of the Tacutae is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of course.

We hear nothing of the rebels in the north. Prices of tea at Shanghae show a decline of 2 to 3 ts per picu'. The remaining stock and expected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four vesse's had sai'ed for America.

Passengers Arrived

Passengers Arrived

In the steamship North Star from Huers—Col. Carr. U.S. A...
Mrs Gen Scort, Mrs Cebel, Dr. S. M. Elliott, Mr. Lyons, Mr.
Lyons, Mr. Alben, indy and son Louis Finkmatten, judy and
child, A. Arcod, Mr. Nelson. Capt. A. T-lbot, T. K. Cemmins,
Boston, Mr. Legay, Mr. Millioston, Dr. Pretzee and indy,
Messra. Jones, Rusgies, Lochdal, Elleron, Markitt, Hamman,
Menter, Grissell Miss Leferre, Miss Barnard, Miss Bedrell,
Miss Spugel, Mr. Hauffer and isdy, Mesers Korvir, Chapman,
Nells, Saccode, Mrs. Courtadl Mrs Barle Mesers, Schild, Bradily, Gririer and brother, Kerin, Begouldain, Mr. Eston sud family, Miss Schaffer, Mr. Meyer and family, Mesers, Constalt,
Giberton, Miss Mrser, Mesers, Musquiet, Mesers, Jones and
Trumeo, Max R. ille and isdy, Mr. Pachaux, Miss Sarah Ppiss',
Miss Results Straues, Mr. Seiffeld, Mr. Baner, Mrs. Passon,
Mesers, Lifeur, Cabinot, Shaw Agost, Bresonzon, Hoptiss,
Owen, Lysen, and Salcusm.

The retails of an emigrant.—An elaborate stry in a nut-shell is the recording of an incident which occurred at the recomboat landing yea orday moraing. A widowed lady of English extraction, inconsolable for the loss of her bushand, determined to leave the home of her childhood, the scenes of her earthly bliss and so rows, and seek a home in this "much lauded" land." Thus determined, ste, with some friends, stated on their long voyage and arrived in this city vesterday moraing per steamboat from New-York. On the perseage up the river she was tasan violently ill, and so contained until the boat arrived at the wharf. Then all was bustle and confusion, among the emigrants as among all others, both on the boat and docks. The emigrants—live freight—and their bag gage were speedly hurried off and away to the Central depot. Not so with the poor, ill widow. In the confusion the had been forgotten, but anxious to continuable fourney with her acquaintances—can we say friends!—she maraged to walk off the boat to the wharf, but the exertion quite exhausted ber physical means, and she sank prosente on the deck. Several stevedores seeing her incapacity to walk, and her evident prostration, with pain procured some matting and laid her down heside a hure pile of freight. Having dott this charitable set they resumed their labora. The female was not thought of till an hour later, when to the surprise of ore who sought her to inquire if she felt any better, he found that in the interim three bright boys had been hom into this "breathing, living "world." The friendless emigrant was no longer overlooked; she had found friends, for an apartment at a horei hard by was soon assigned ber, and thiches she was conducted with her "little family." Mother and the "triplets" are now doing as well as could be expected.

[Albany Argus, Nov 20.] THE TRIALS OF AN EMIGRANT. - An elaborate stry